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Carolina
NORTH CAROLINA RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE MAGAZINE

THE *Carolina* Farmer

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IN THIS ISSUE

CO-OP TAX BILL

Page 3

STATEWIDE REPORT

Page 4

ROANOKE RAPIDS

Page 5

ANSON TELEPHONES

Page 6

THE MINI-BREAKER

Page 7

HOMEMAKER'S PAGES

Pages 8-9



SPRING IN CAROLINA
Greenfield Lake, Wilmington

APRIL, 1953

The Farmer Loses A Friend

Last month the political spoils system asserted itself by pressuring REA Administrator Claude R. Wickard to resign. In doing so, the system cost the government one of its most honest and capable executives. And one who will be extremely hard to replace.

We realize that no man is indispensable. We also realize that the cold facts of political life dictate that high governmental jobs be open to patronage. There is even something to be said for the theory that a new chief executive has the right to place his own "team" in administrative positions. In the main, these things go together to make patronage the core of our political system.

But there is much to be said on the other side, too, particularly in the case of Wickard. As a career man in the Department of Agriculture, he had earned his position. During the 30's he served with the AAA and went on to become, successively, Under Secretary and Secretary of Agriculture. In 1945, in another new administration shuffle, he became Administrator of REA. He filled all of these positions of trust with a quiet efficiency that often kept him out of the Washington limelight.

During the past few years, when the supercharged political atmosphere of the Capitol rained reckless charges of inefficiency, waste, corruption and infiltration on many government agencies, Wickard's Rural Electrification Administration was above reproach. He kept it that way.

He had a deep faith in the American farmer—and he loaned him millions of dollars. His faith was fully justified, when at the time of his resignation, less than two-tenths of one per cent of the repayments due REA were delinquent. He set up and directed the rural telephone program after Congress added it to his duties. It is now functioning smoothly.

Wickard liked his work with the farmers of America, and had said that he had no intention of resigning. To do so, he felt, would violate the non-partisan spirit of REA. His 10-year appointment had two years to run, and he felt that no one could accuse him of non-performance.

On March 16, however, the inevitable happened. Wickard resigned, amid rumors that, following a White House conference, administration leaders hinted they had found a legal way to fire him.

Claude Wickard will now return to his own farm in Indiana, where he will derive a great deal of pleasure from modern electric and telephone service furnished by REA-financed co-operatives.

The farmers of America owe a great debt to this man. They never had a better friend.

On The Cover

Beautiful Greenfield Lake at Wilmington, where the Azelea Festival was held earlier this year. Famous gardens are open the year 'round.

The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living

Published Monthly by

THE TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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Robert S. Allen Reports From Washington

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson who has been doing a lot of lecturing to farmers found the tables turned on him when he appeared before a closed-door meeting of a House Appropriations Subcommittee.

Benson listened while Representative Jamie Whitten (Miss.) threw some plain talk at the loquacious Utahan.

"I think it's time you became realistic about this grave problem of declining farm prices and price supports," declared Whitten.

"I am and plan to faithfully administer the farm laws," interrupted Benson.

Against Supports

"There is more to the farm program than that," retorted Whitten. "What is so disturbing to us friends of the farmer is that most of President Eisenhower's advisers on farm problems have proven records of being against existing price support measures. These advisers of the Presidents have known views which, in my judgment, if put into law will do the farmer great harm and thereby undermine the rest of our economy, too.

"And I'll tell you something else," continued Whitten, looking sternly at Benson. "It's time that you others quit apologizing about the cost of the farm program. In World War II we asked industry to expand. We paid that bill by giving industry quick tax amortizations, cost-plus contracts, and various other subsidies. We paid out over 14 billion dollars on those measures and have spent even more on them since the start of the war in Korea.

No Firm Contract

"But when we asked the farmer to expand production, we did not give him a firm contract. All we did was promise to support his production of basic commodities at 90 per cent of the comparative gross purchasing power he had during the period between 1904-14. This crucial farm program has cost us two billion dollars. Shall we complain of the tremendous job the farmer has done when we compare it with that of industry and the immense sum it cost?

"That's the way, Mr. Secretary," concluded Whitten, "you should be defending the farm support program, instead of criticizing it. There is no reason, that I can see, why you should be going around the country telling farmers they are the only ones who should sacrifice. Why are you picking on them?"

Benson did not answer Whitten's question.

Patronage Row

The chairmanship of the Federal Power Commission has developed into one of President Eisenhower's toughest patronage headaches.

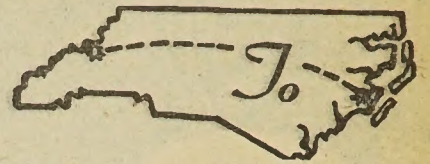
Two of the President's closest political lieutenants are at sharp loggerheads over the chairmanship. Each is pushing a candidate and both, in turn, are being hotly opposed by other Republicans.

Willard W. Gatchell, assistant FPC counsel, is being strongly backed for the Power Commission plum by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, while Jeff A. Robertson head of the Kansas State Corporation Commission, is being equally potently advocated by Senator Frank Carlson (Kans.) Aiding him in this undercover wrangle is National Chairman Wes Roberts, who is himself under fire in Kansas.

So far, the biggest monkey wrench has been thrown at Robertson.

This was done by Senator Charles Potter (Mich.) who wrote President Eisenhower charging Robertson with being hostile to the St. Lawrence Waterway and closely associated with large oil and utility interests.

From Marshall



Morehead
By Jerry Anderson

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court to give the Roanoke Rapids dam site to the Virginia Electric & Power Company set off a chain reaction of comment in newspapers throughout the state. Editorially, most of them were agreed that the really important question—whether the government or commercial power companies should build such dams—is still to be answered.

To tie in with the big news about VEPCO, many of the newspapers carried articles giving the background of the public vs. private power struggle. The Greensboro Daily News carried a series of four articles about the problems of rural electric cooperatives in North Carolina written by their Washington Staff Correspondent, Bruce Jolly. Many others carried a series by the Associated Press.

Electric co-op leaders across the state seemed generally agreed that most of the articles were factual and fair to both sides. The biggest complaint was that electric co-operatives had been too closely identified with public power projects. Many casual readers might have received the impression that the co-ops themselves were public power.

This, of course, is not true. Rural electric cooperatives are local business enterprises, owned and controlled by the people they serve. They are not owned by any local, state or federal government. It is true that in many instances they have interests which are closely identified with public power projects, such as buying wholesale power from public dams.

Spokesmen for the seventeen electric co-ops in the east who have joined together to form a generation and transmission cooperative were frankly concerned about the Supreme Court decision. Since the big government dam at Buggs Island will control the flow of the river, power from the Roanoke Rapids dam will be cheap. If the government had been permitted to build the dam, as congress originally intended, the consumers of cooperatives and municipalities would have benefitted from the low rate. As it stands now, VEPCO will reap huge profits and the public, as usual, will get only incidental benefits.

But there is more to it even than that. Some co-op people are afraid the decision will ultimately result in higher wholesale power rates from existing sources.

They point out that the cooperatives in North Carolina still are not receiving one kilowatt of power from Buggs Island, despite the fact that as non-profit groups they are entitled to preference rights.

The power is available, but they have no way of transmitting it to their load centers. The Carolina Power and Light Company has steadfastly failed to agree to what the co-op people consider a fair "wheeling" contract. Under a wheeling arrangement, CP&L would carry power over their lines to the co-ops and collect a fee for doing so. Also, CP&L would get a large block of Buggs Island power for its own system.

The co-ops have asked the protection of remaining customers of the government under such an arrangement. In other words, they would pay the government for all the power delivered by CP&L. They point to a similar contract signed last year between the Virginia Electric & Power Company and Southeastern Power Administration, marketing agent for the government. Under this arrangement, the co-ops in Virginia are receiving Buggs Island power now.

Edney Introduces Bill To Tax Electric Co-ops

Venters Asks Study Of Auction System

Action Follows Death Of Warehouse Bill

Representative Carl Venters of Onslow has indicated that he will ask the House to set up a special commission to make a two-year study of the tobacco auction system as a "compromise" for his ill-fated measure to cut the sales commission of flue-cured tobacco warehouses from two and one-half to two percent.

The House Public Utilities Committee voted unanimously on March 19 to kill the original bill. Warehousemen had fought it bitterly in an open hearing.

The "compromise" proposal calls upon the Governor to set up a five man commission to take a good long look at the entire auction system. It would report to the General Assembly in 1955. Venters says that the public interest demands that such a study be made.

Capitol observers doubted that even the resolution would ever come before the house. At the committee session which killed his original bill, Venters pleaded for assurance that the committee would at least back the resolution. He got none.

The committee has been hostile to any proposed changes in the auction system. Not one member voted for the Venters bill.

USDA Makes Personnel Shift

In an early shift of personnel, Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson recently elevated a career employee to head USDA credit agencies, including REA, and moved Romeo E. Short to a new agency created to aid the marketing of farm products on the world market.

Robert L. Farrington, veteran Agriculture Department employee, succeeded Short in becoming Acting Director of the Agriculture Credit Services, a new division of the department which includes REA, Farm Credit Administration and the Farmers Home Administration. Short was appointed Director of the Foreign Agricultural Service, which takes over the activities of the Office of Agricultural Relations, an agency that primarily collected statistics on agriculture from foreign countries and represented the government in international organizations. The new FAS will have, in addition to these functions, the task of stimulating sales of America's farm products abroad. It will have equal status with the four other new major divisions of the Department: agricultural credit, research and land use, marketing and adjustment, and departmental administration.

Editorial:

What Is Behind the Edney Bill?

On this page is a report of the electric co-op taxation bill introduced on April 9 by Republican Senator Calvin Edney of Madison County. The report quotes the major provisions of the bill. They speak for themselves. With one stroke they would wipe away one of the most primary rights of the farmers of North Carolina.

First of all, let it be crystal clear that this magazine opposes the Edney bill. That may seem pre-ordained and obvious since the publication is sponsored by the rural electric cooperatives of North Carolina. But any publications with self-respect must be dedicated to the interests of the people it attempts to serve. We serve the farmers of North Carolina, and we see the Edney bill as an assault on the rights of those farmers, whether they be members of rural electric cooperatives or not.

For example, this magazine has for years promoted good relations between farmers and their city neighbors: in this effort we have been joined by both enlightened farmers and city people. The bond of common interest between the two is too great to be endangered by unnecessary friction. We feel that great progress has been made in better relations through mutual understanding of problems and through the equalizing of the fundamental rights to which each is entitled.

Now comes the spectacle of a state senator proposing to divorce the rights of farmers from those of townspeople. Senator Edney would deny farmers the right to furnish themselves with a vital utility on the same basis as city people furnish it to themselves. The sixty cities in North Carolina who own their own electric systems pay no tax on them; and no-one has advocated that they should, anymore than that they should pay taxes on their water system, or their garbage and sewage systems. 150,000 farmers in North Carolina own their own electric systems, too, and pay no tax on them. The General Assembly, in passing the original Rural Electrification Act, stated in precise statutory language that, for tax purposes, it regards these cooperatives in the same light as it does counties and cities.

This policy is both natural and logical. It recognizes that an electric cooperative exists solely for the purpose of serving its members, just as a county or city government has facilities for serving its residents. Every rural electric cooperative member has one vote in electing the board of directors and determining cooperative policy. Every qualified citizen of a county or city has one vote in electing the governing body and determining public issues.

In many areas of North Carolina the Edney bill would result in higher electric rates for farm people. He proposes that the electric cooperatives pay the same taxes as utilities operating in cities with dense, concentrated populations where construction is cheap and revenues high. Very few of the farmer cooperatives could pay such taxes and continue to serve sparsely settled areas at their present rates. But higher rates are perhaps only incidental in this case. If a tax is just, it should be paid. We do not think it is just to impose a tax on the right of people to provide themselves with a basic service—particularly if that tax discriminates against one group of people in favor of another. The Edney bill does just that.

House Kills Two Opportunities To Supplement REA Phone Funds

The House of Representatives turned down two motions March 19 to appropriate loan funds for the Rural Electrification Administration's exhausted telephone program.

The first motion was made by Rep. John Taber (N.Y.) who asked the House to concur with an amendment to subtract \$15 million from the REA's electrification

Measure Would Impose Same Tax As Paid by Commercial Companies

Municipalities Not Mentioned

Calvin R. Edney, Madison County Republican, tossed a bill into the Senate hopper on April 9 that landed with a bang heard throughout the state.

The Edney bill calls for the junking of the section of the Rural Electrification Act which defines the tax liability of rural electric co-operatives, and the substitution of a section which would impose upon the non-profit farm organizations the same taxes now paid by profit power companies.

As we go to press, the Senate Finance Committee has just killed the Edney Bill. Senator Edney was its sole supporter.

In part, the Edney bill says: "... all property owned by said corporation (a rural electric cooperative) shall be subject to the same taxes and assessments as property owned and held by any privately-owned corporation engaged in furnishing electrical energy and services in this state. Membership corporations formed as provided in this Article shall also be subject to the payment of the same corporate, privilege, franchise, income and other taxes prescribed in Chapter 105 of the General Statutes as are applicable to privately-owned corporations engaged in furnishing electrical energy and services in this State."

In commenting on the bill, William T. Crisp, executive manager of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, said:

"I cannot believe the legislature of the State of North Carolina would pass such a bill. The farmers of this state have built their rural electric cooperatives with their own hands; they organized them originally for one purpose only—to furnish themselves with electricity. The organizations operate on a non-profit basis and not one person makes a dime of profit.

"In originally exempting the electric co-ops from taxes, the Legislature simply extended to farmers a privilege long enjoyed by people in cities and towns. Townspeople have never paid taxes on such utilities as water systems—in fact, the people of 60 towns and cities in North Carolina own their own electric systems, which are, of course, tax-free.

"They are tax-free because they are owned by the towns to provide a service for residents—not to make a profit for the towns. Electric cooperatives are owned by farmers for exactly the same purpose. And the Legislature has always recognized that they deserved the same tax consideration.

"We cannot conceive of Senator Edney being so ill-informed that he did not know this. At pres-

Tar Heel Congressmen stood up for the home folks on the motions to make more money available for the telephone program. On the motion to add \$10 million to the budget for phone loans without penalizing the electrification program, Alexander, Bonner, Cooley, Deane, Fountain, Jonas, Jones and Shufford voted "Yea"; Barden Carlyle and Durham did not vote and Chatham was paired in favor of the measure.

authorization and transfer \$10 million of it to the telephone program. The remaining \$5 million would have returned to the U. S. Treasury.

Rep. Jamie Whitten (Miss.), speaking for himself and Rep. H. Carl Anderson (Minn.), chairman of Agriculture appropriations subcommittee, asked the House to defeat Taber's motion. Whitten said if Taber's motion was defeated, he would introduce a motion to increase authorization for telephone loans without reducing REA's electrification authorizations by \$10 million.

Whitten then attempted to show that additional appropriations for REA's telephone program were not direct appropriations but appropriated loan funds of which

(Continued on Page 11)

(Continued on Page 11)

Statewide Report:

The People Will Have to Rule on The Merits of the Roanoke Rapids Case

By William T. Crisp

ON PAGE 3 of this issue you will find the complete story of how the United States Supreme Court decided last month that Virginia Electric Power Company is to build a hydro dam at Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina. You should read this story carefully. It relates the long and bitter struggle between those who disagree as to whether commercial power monopolies should be allowed to exploit public resources for private gain.

The Court actually didn't take part in this controversy. It stated explicitly that it was deciding only the legalities—not the merits—of the question. It remains for the Congress—in the last analysis, the American people—to decide the question on its merits. It will therefore behoove us to consider carefully what the question involves.

The Roanoke Rapids dam permit was never sought by VEPCO until after the government, by building Buggs Island, made this point on the Roanoke River a choice site for such a dam. In other words, by going into the Roanoke River basin and investing public funds in the major and most costly construction work, the government made Roanoke Rapids a "plum" to be picked off by the commercial utility.

Should such a policy be allowed by the federal government? If so, then just as Associate Justice Douglas stated in his dissent from the decision of the Court, the pattern becomes quite clear: the government will do all the costly spade work in such projects, following which the commercial utilities will rush in and grab the lush dividends. We agree with Justice Douglas when he stated that this represents nothing less than an invasion of the public domain.

The federal government will lose \$700,000 yearly in electric revenues by virtue of giving up this dam site. Yet, VEPCO is one of the utility interests in the nation which continually bemoan the loss to taxpayers of money invested in such developments. These interests never inform the public that all such projects are financially self-liquidating and that in the long run the taxpayer sacrifices nothing, but actually gains. Nor do they mention the unparalleled benefits which over the years have accrued to the entire public from such projects. They never mention, for instance, that without TVA the atomic energy could never have been developed.

They never publicize the fact that without public power development in the great Northwest that region would still be an arid land instead of the rich, expanding section it is. Nor do they point

out any instance in which such projects have injured the utility monopolies themselves.

The Carolina Power & Light Company netted over seven million dollars last year. Would that net have been higher if government power projects were not in existence? It is difficult to imagine any utility criticising public power when one looks at their own financial returns. They have prospered well over the years. The manner in which they are being allowed by the government to write off their investments in five instead of the usual 20 to 50 years

is evidence enough that, while they are the first critics of so-called tax favoritism to others, they are first and foremost in taking advantage of any tax favors they can get.

Let us face this issue squarely and see it for what it is. The power industry is a monopoly industry. It will therefore do anything within its ability to prevent the creation or continuance of wholesale electric power sources not directly within its control.

Over ninety percent of the power used by North Carolina's electric cooperatives is purchased from commercial power companies. Unless they have access to government-produced power or actually generate power for themselves, they are at the mercy of these companies for power supply.

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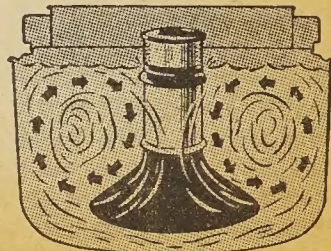
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THE CAROLINA FARMER Advertisement

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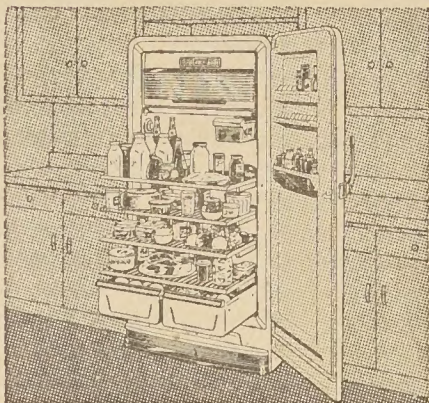


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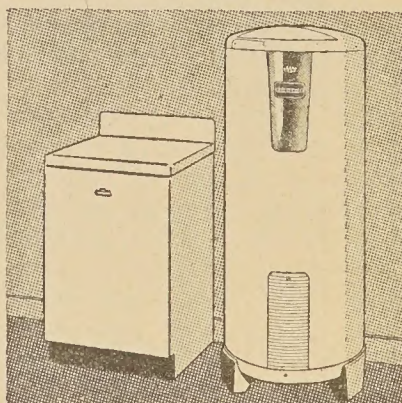
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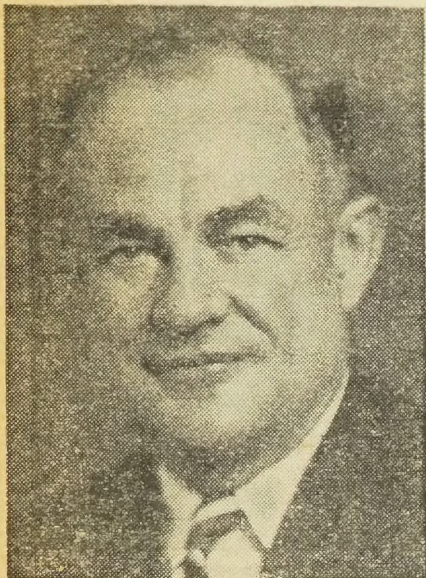
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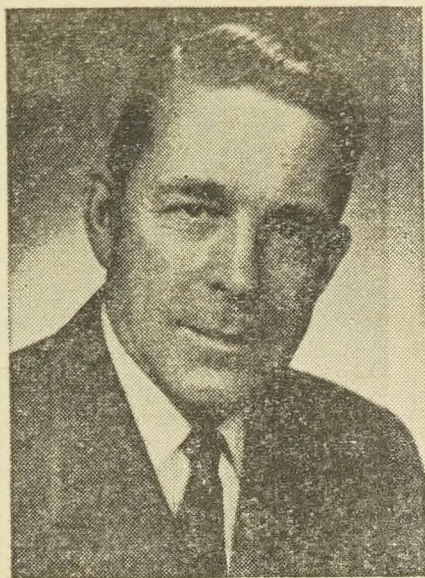


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Supreme Court Gives Roanoke Rapids to Vepco



Claude R. Wickard



Ancher Nelson

Nelson Replaces Wickard As Administrator of REA

Lt. Governor Ancher Nelson of Minnesota was appointed on March 30 to succeed Claude R. Wickard as Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration. Wickard had resigned under pressure from the new administration on March 16.

Nelson, who until this month served as Vice President of the Minnesota statewide association of electric co-ops, is expected to assume his duties immediately after the Minnesota legislature adjourns sometime this month. In addition to his state association activities, Nelson has served for years as Vice President of the McCleod Power Association, Glencoe, Minnesota.

Interviewed prior to his appointment, after rumors indicated he would get the post, Nelson said he saw a continuing need for REA loan funds.

"The big expansion will be in generation," he said, "where we have to see that farmers can build the facilities to provide an adequate supply of wholesale power at the lowest possible cost."

Nelson said that he did not think REA should promiscuously promote the construction and expansion of cooperatively-owned generation and transmission facilities, but that "we need a little of both, and cooperatives should purchase their wholesale power requirements from private concerns when their needs are being economically and adequately met . . . There is a need for both cooperative and private utility operations to serve the needs of this REA program."

The resignation of Wickard came as a surprise to many rural electric co-op people. He had said earlier in the year that he had no intention of resigning. To do so, he said, would violate the very spirit of REA, which is that it be administered in a strictly non-partisan manner.

Wickard had been regarded as

an excellent administrator, and he said that "lack of performance" was not suggested by his superiors who suggested that he resign. He had two years left of a 10-year appointment made in 1945.

In a terse announcement to REA borrowers, Wickard said on March 16 only that his resignation had been submitted, to become effective at the close of business on that day. He said later that it was "safe to assume" that he had been pressured into the action.

6-3 Decision By-Passes Merits Of Case in Ruling on Technicality

Leaf Support Prices To Be Lower in 1953

The Department of Agriculture announced on March 26 that it will support flue-cured tobacco at a minimum average of 47.9 cents a pound and burley at 46.6 cents a pound for the 1953 crop.

Last year's average for flue-cured was 50.6 cents; it was 49.6 for burley. Both types will be supported at 90 percent of parity as of the beginning of their marketing seasons. Should the parity figure for the two types be higher than the minimum, an upward adjustment will be made.

If the minimum is higher than 90 percent of parity, there will be no change in the announced minimum.

Tobacco Growers To Set Fewer Acres

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported last month that flue cured tobacco raisers plan to reduce their planting acreage by about seven percent this year.

The Department said it had received reports from farmers that indicated they will set about 1,032,900 acres of flue-cured in 1953, as compared with 1,114,300 in 1952.

Douglas Writes Minority Opinion

The long-standing feud between the Federal Power Commission and the Interior Department over who should construct a hydroelectric dam at Roanoke Rapids was settled March 16 when the Supreme Court ruled with the FPC. This action opened the way for construction by the Virginia Electric Power Company.

The Supreme Court decision ended a bitter struggle which began in 1948 when VEPCO filed an application with FPC for the construction of the Roanoke Rapids Dam. Oscar Chapman, then Secretary of the Interior, vigorously opposed the application on the grounds that Congress, in 1944, had set the entire Roanoke basin aside for federal development.

In the Flood Control Act of that year, he contended, Congress approved a series of 11 dams for the Roanoke River. These dams were designed to supplement each other in providing flood control, navigation, conservation, and recreational benefits. Two of the dams had already been authorized and were near completion—Philpott, a flood control dam on the upper reaches of the Smith River, and Buggs Island, the master dam of the entire basin.

The dams were supposed to be self-liquidating, that is, pay for themselves through power sales. Of the two already in construction, Philpott was primarily a flood control dam and would produce very little electricity. Buggs Island was by far the most expensive in the basin, since it would control the flow of the river.

Chapman argued that the government should build the other projected dams, including the one at Roanoke Rapids, because only their hydroelectric potential would make the entire basin development economically feasible.

The Roanoke Rapids site, for example, is by far the best on the river so far as the production of electricity is concerned. But this is true only because the government has already constructed the Buggs Island dam, which is upstream from Roanoke Rapids and will control the flow of the river.

Without the master dam at Buggs Island, the Roanoke Rapids site is worthless because at times the level of the Roanoke River is too low to generate power. Buggs Island will store water in its reservoir when the river is high, and release it when the river is low, assuring a dependable water level below the dam.

Whoever builds at Roanoke Rapids, then, gets the "cream of the crop."

The immense value of Buggs Island to Roanoke Rapids is well (Continued on Page 10)

In May—A New Magazine

After appearing for more than a year in tabloid form, the *Carolina Farmer* will be printed in magazine size and make-up beginning with the May, 1953 issue. And with the new printing style comes a new concept of the magazine itself.

The new *Carolina Farmer* has been designed as a farm and home service magazine—one which will effectively serve our readers' needs in the general agricultural field. The publication will continue to emphasize the many applications of electricity on the farm and will, editorially, continue to reflect the interests of rural electric cooperative members. But non-electric coverage of the farm field will be expanded to provide a well-balanced magazine.

Physically, the new *Carolina Farmer* will be far superior to the old. It will be printed on better paper and the page sizes will be smaller, though there will be many more of them. Numerous readership surveys have shown that readers prefer the smaller size.

Special attention will be given the graphic qualities of the new magazine. The layout scheme has been redesigned to make more extensive use of photographs and art. Color will be used on many inside pages. Headlines will be more informative, easier to read.

The stories and articles will be designed to conform to the stepped-up tempo of farm life. They will be written to provide down-to-earth information and edited to insure conciseness.

Several new departments will be added to keep the modern farmer abreast with developments which affect him and his work. A news page will focus attention on current state and national trends. News from Washington will be covered for us by the famous correspondent, Robert S. Allen. A special department will be devoted to news about the television industry as it affects the farmers of North Carolina. Special attention will be given to new products and equipment which can make the business of farming easier and more profitable.

The publisher and the staff of the *Carolina Farmer* have worked for months with farm people, with agricultural leaders and with typographers and artists in developing the new magazine. It has been an exciting project for the editors and we're sure you'll like the result—from the increased use of cartoons and humor to Becky Rivers' streamlined homemaking pages. Let us know, will you?

THE EDITORS

Co-Operation May Mean Telephones for Anson

By JERRY ANDERSON

IF co-operation can turn the trick, some 40 farm families in the Southern part of Anson County will receive modern dial telephone service.

This was evident on the night of March 27, when 33 Anson farmers met at the White's Store Community Building with representatives of the Wadesboro Junior Chamber of Commerce, the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, the Sandhill Telephone Cooperative of Kershaw, S. C., the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, and their local electric co-op, the Pee Dee Electric Membership Association.

The White's Store meeting had been called in an effort to unsnarl a pyramiding series of complications which had denied telephone service to the area.

At the core of these complications was the unwillingness of the Anson Telephone Company, which serves the county seat of Wadesboro, to extend its facilities to the rural area. The company held that the White's Store section was physically isolated from its system and could not practically be served.

Considered Forming Co-op

Residents of the area, realizing there was no hope of service from the company, next considered the formation of a cooperative to provide their own telephone systems. They soon learned that there were not enough potential subscribers in the area to make such an organization practical.

This was doubly true because the Central Carolina Telephone Company had extended service to a number of farms near the Union County line in the Polkton-Peachland area, virtually cutting off that section so far as its participation in the proposed cooperative was concerned.

Just as service in the area appeared hopeless, a telephone cooperative was formed in nearby Kershaw, S. C. This co-op, known as the Sandhill Telephone Cooperative, succeeded in obtaining an allocation from the Rural Electrification Administration for \$825,000. Later, a part of Sandhill's territory proved to be unfeasible because it was too sparsely settled.

A movement then began to substitute the southern part of Anson County for the discarded portion of the Sandhill project. Everyone, including the officials of the co-op and REA, seemed agreeable. Once again hope was raised in Anson.

But in passing the Rural Telephone Act in 1945 the North Carolina Legislature had neglected to provide methods by which an out-of-state telephone co-op could legally enter the state under the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority. If Sandhill was to domesticate in North Carolina, the Act would

have to be amended; or, the co-op would have to enter under a statute covering general corporations, by-passing the REA Act.

The latter course was considered more desirable and dependable. Machinery was set in motion in Raleigh to clear the way for domestication.

Then, in researching the General Statutes, it was discovered that, except when the REA act was used, an out-of-state company could not domesticate if the word "cooperative" appeared in its corporate name.

Would their South Carolina neighbors be willing to change the name of their company? Or did South Carolina law require that the word "cooperative" appear in the name of such an organization? No-one knew. That's where matters stood when the farmers of Anson gathered for the meeting at White's Store.

Heyward McKinney, manager of Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation, which serves electricity to the area, opened the meeting. For months he had been guiding the telephone efforts through the maze of obstacles. He had arranged for representatives of a variety of interested organizations and agencies to be present.

He first introduced Gwyn B. Price, Chairman of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, to the group. The state REA works with farmers to secure telephone service in rural areas, as well as electric service.

Price Outlined Problem

Price outlined the problem in Anson County. He said his organization would be happy to approve rural loan applications from any existing company which would provide service in the area, or to work closely with the South Carolina cooperative if it would come into the state.

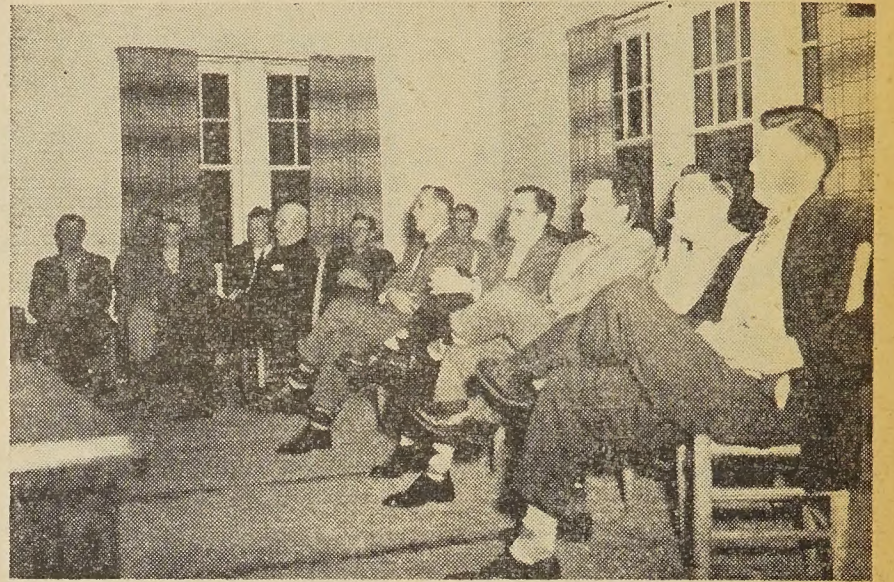
William T. Crisp, executive manager of the Tarheel association of rural electric cooperatives, followed Price on the program. He explained the legal difficulties facing the domestication and reviewed the steps that had already been taken in an effort to secure telephone service in the area.

D. C. Baxley, manager of Sandhill, and Leppard and Leppard, attorneys, assured the group that they were anxious to include Anson County in their project. They said they were confident that their board of directors would agree to change the name of the cooperative, and that such a change would be legal under South Carolina law.

Steps are now being taken to make this change, and indications are that the White's Store area will be served in the initial construction work done by Sandhill.

At the meeting, eight representatives of the Wadesboro Junior Chamber of Commerce sat

White's Store meeting was closely followed by



The Wadesboro Junior Chamber of Commerce.



Visiting Co-op officials: (left to right) D. C. Baxley, M. L. Leppard, W. T. Crisp, J. M. Leppard.



And Anson Ladies: (left to right) Mrs. Sue Morgan, Mrs. J. L. Tice, Mrs. W. D. Gullledge.

shoulder to shoulder with their farm neighbors. Pickett Staback, president, said that the club had appointed a seven-man committee to work for more rural telephones in Anson. He indicated that the club was vitally interested in the progress and welfare of rural sections of the county. He stated that he hoped the club would make telephone service one of their official projects, and lend their assistance in accomplishing the task.

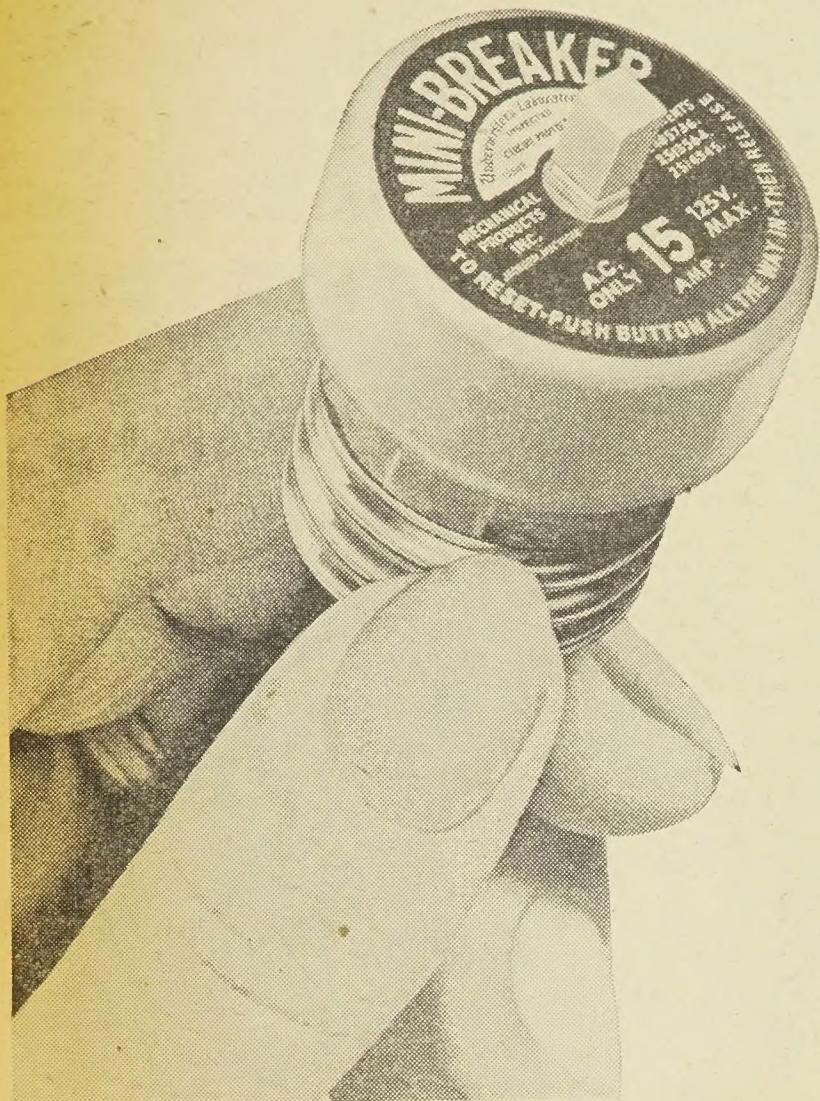
Backed solidly by these evidences of cooperation between states and organizations, the farmers left the meeting reassured that ways could be found for providing service. But they did not make the mistake of leaving all the responsibility with outsiders.

They set up their own liaison committee to keep in touch with developments.

At the close of the meeting, John Crawford, one of the J. C.'s, expressed the appreciation of the group for the help given the project by Manager McKinney of Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation.

"He's given a lot of his own time and effort trying to help us in this thing," Crawford said, "and I want him to know we appreciate it."

If you spill lemon or orange juice, or vinegar on your electric range, wipe it up immediately as these food products contain acids that will etch the enameled surface.



POSITIVE PROTECTION against overloads and short circuits is what the Mini-Breaker provides for the home wiring system. It fits like a fuse in any standard Edison base fuseholder.

YOU can now have the protection and convenience of the most costly circuit breaker equipment at a fraction of the cost. No additional wiring or expensive equipment is needed. And you can install this protection yourself in a matter of a few seconds!

The development of an ingenious little device called the Mini-Breaker makes all this possible. The size of an ordinary screw-in fuse, the Mini-Breaker converts fusing systems to modern, circuit-breaker systems by merely screwing them in your fuse box in place of the ordinary plug-type fuses.

Then you can say goodbye to fuse-changing forever. Unlike the ordinary fuse, which gives one-time protection against an overloaded circuit, the Mini-Breaker merely clicks off instantly when a circuit demands more electricity than it was designed to safely carry or when a short occurs.

Just Press In

All that is required to restore the circuit, after it has been cleared, is to press in the button on top of the Mini-Breaker. There are only two positions for the button to rest in—"ON" and "OFF." No confusing intermediate position.

Because the device is so new, the Underwriters' Laboratories had to coin a classification for it: namely, circuit protector. It should prove to be one of the most significant developments in household electrical safety of the year for it offers at a price within everyone's means, permanent, positive protection against the dangers of fires caused by overloads and short circuits.

Moreover, the Mini-Breaker by

eliminating the need for expendable screw-in fuses will actually prove to be an economy. In addition, it does away with groping and hunting for the blown fuse and the possible shock hazards that exist when fuses are being changed.

Has Smaller Cost

Also, the Mini-Breaker system has some advantages for new electrical circuits, the principal one being its much smaller cost for the same protection as circuit breakers. The ordinary, Edison-base fuse holder is all that is used for the new circuit protectors. This does away with expense of special equipment and installation of circuit breaker systems.

The Mini-Breaker has no switch mechanism and no intermediate position. It is considered an entirely new protective device. That is why Underwriters' Laboratories has set up a special classification for it.

As everyone knows, or should know, no circuit protective equipment will remedy an overload or a short. The equipment merely makes it impossible to use the circuit again until the cause of the interruption has been corrected. And a mighty important safeguard this is.

Besides the fire hazards which overloaded wires present, your expensive electrical equipment would be exposed to destruction if it were not for sentinels that stand on guard at your fuse box to disconnect the current when something goes wrong.

Handles Line Surges

Another practical feature of the Mini-Breaker is that it has a built-in time-lag which allows for handling temporary starting loads and line surges, both especially

The Mini-Breaker...

No Larger Than the Old-Fashioned Fuse, It Gives New Wiring Safety

important to the efficient functioning of circuits on the farm.

Although service can normally be restored within 10 seconds simply by pressing and releasing the reset button, the new circuit protector is 100 per cent trip-free. It will not maintain a circuit that has not been cleared.

Anyone can safely operate the simple device. The reset button is shock-proof. When an interruption occurs, the button moves out to expose an easy-to-see "trip" ring.

No Shock Danger

The "dead-front" construction on the Mini-Breaker does away with dangers of shocks or sparks when installing or resetting the device.

Instead of the one-time protection afforded by expendable plug-in fuses, the new circuit protector gives permanent protection to all 15, 20 and 30 ampere circuits delivering alternating current to 125-volt maximum.

Not only will such a device prove of value to farm homes, but its uses on the farmstead to safeguard motors, equipment and property, are extensive.

The development and production of the Mini-Breaker is a marvel of engineering. Each device consists of 25 individual parts, yet the finished product has only two moving sub-assemblies. Only these two parts move when it is required to make or break a circuit.

Now Available

The Mechanical Products, Inc.,

1824 River Street, Box 116, Jackson, Mich., the manufacturer, is now making the Mini-Breaker available to electrical jobbers and contractors. It is expected to be generally available at consumer outlets sometime in the near future. Additional information may be obtained by writing the manufacturer.

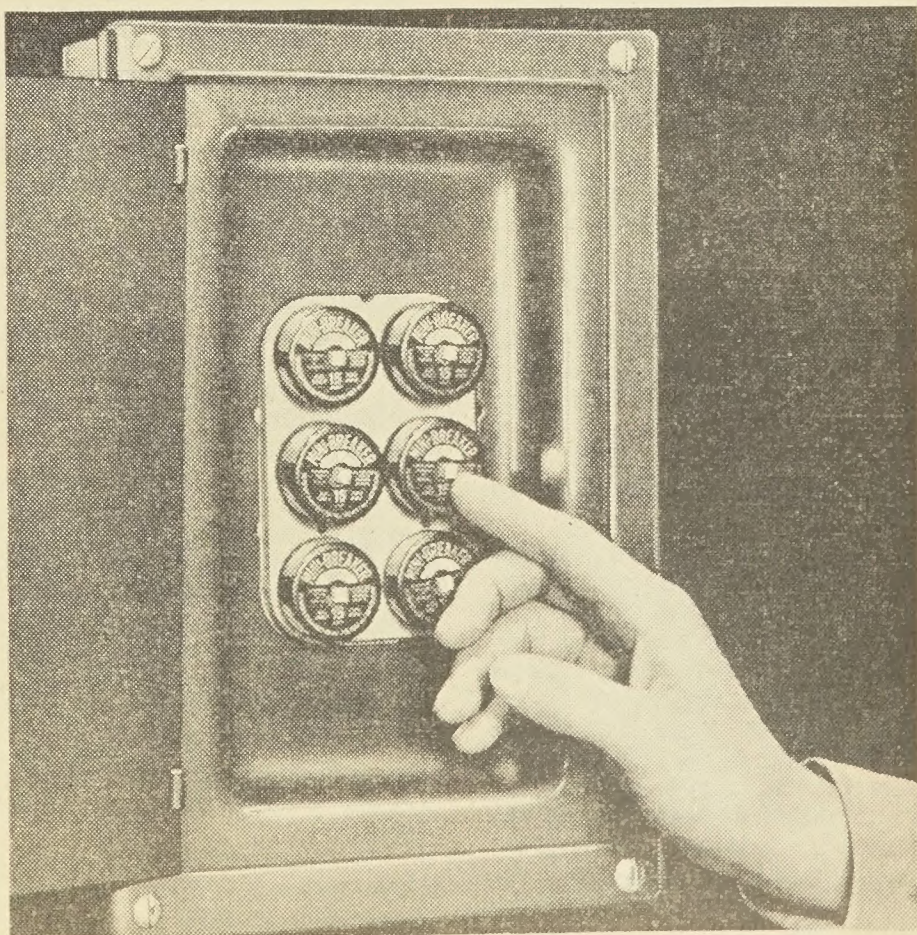
A quick check of your present fuse-protection system will show you if the Mini-Breaker can be used on your circuits. An Edison-base fuse-holder, in which the device fits, contains sockets similar to those used for incandescent lamps. No tools are necessary.

For protection of electric motors and appliances, an Edison-type fuse box can be connected at any convenient location on the appliance. Then a Mini-Breaker is the fuse socket for permanent safe-guarding of the costly appliance from the dangers of overload or shorts.

Cuts Service Calls

The protective device may also help cut down service problems often encountered when circuits are protected by plug-in fuses. More than once, co-op linemen have found a member's outage merely to be a blown fuse which needed replacing. And the Mini-Breaker will show in a moment whether your circuits have been properly cleared or not.

The Mini-Breakers retail for \$1.50 each.



EASILY INSTALLED in same way as an ordinary fuse. No rewiring or service cost. And anyone can restore electrical service by pressing in and releasing Mini-Breaker's shock-proof reset button.

NORTH CAROLINA

Homemakers'

Page

Chasing Dirt

The Vacuum Cleaner

Woman's Best Electric Friend At Spring Cleaning Season

THE approach of spring is indicative of many things—new bonnets, gardening, storing woollens for the summer months, getting acquainted again with the great outdoors—but to the housewife it first means getting spring cleaning completed so that the remainder of the warm months may be properly appreciated.

We all remember, with shudders, spring cleaning days of our childhood—the house completely topsy-turvy from roof to cellar, carpets off the floor, mattresses off the bed, chairs stacked with knick-knacks, the man of the house looking like a fish out of water, meals disrupted. But the modern homemaker thinks more of herself and the comfort of her family to begin this seasonal chore by throwing all order to the winds. She plans ahead to clean one room at a time, assuring her spouse of at least one uncluttered room and an easy chair at the close of his working day. She plans simple, but good, meals, leaving her dining area free from signs of spring cleaning until the other rooms have been completed.

Housewife's Best Friend

In planning your own plan of attack this spring, remember that your electric vacuum cleaner is your best friend at such times. And if you haven't yet bought a vacuum cleaner, now's the time to do so. The vacuum is commerce's most efficient cleaning tool to the housewife. Efficiency experts have proved that the vacuum *cleans by taking dirt away, and not by scattering it to settle down again.*

Your seasonal chores probably consist of the following: (1) Washing curtains and slip covers; dry-cleaning draperies and upholstery, demoting and packing articles to be stored for season. (2) Cleaning radiators, registers, shades and Venetian blinds, cleaning out drawers and shelves, discarding accumulated, useless material. (3) Cleaning bedroom thoroughly: mattress, pillows, coil springs. (4) Scouring fireplace; polishing metal, washing leather objects; cleaning books.

Make good use of your vacuum attachments. Suction in the vacuum will do what no amount of dust cloths can do. Most tank cleaners come equipped with a rug nozzle for rugs, carpeting, scatter rugs. For cleaning draperies, curtains, upholstery, use the drapery nozzle. The dusting brush is excellent for cleaning the dust from lamp shades, books, walls, ceilings. For your bare floors and linoleum, before waxing, use the floor brush. The crevice nozzle is marvelous for cleaning hard-to-get-at places, such as radiators, etc. For demoting closets, chairs, etc., most vacuums have a de-moting attachment.

Cleaning window screens, always a messy job, can be done easily with your vacuum friend. Take the screens out in the yard and blow the dust away from them with the cleaner hose to your vacuum.

Vacuuming Venetian Blinds

If you have vacuumed your Venetian blinds often during the

Magazine Give-Away

Have you ever wished for a dictionary listing ways to chase dirt? *The Carolina Farmer* has just such a booklet, yours for the asking. Just send your name and address to: Home-making Editor, *The Carolina Farmer*, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C., and we'll forward to you "One Hundred Twelve Easy Ways to Chase Dirt."

This booklet covers washing everything from "a" to "z" and includes explicit information on how to wash rugs and upholstery, how to suds Venetian blinds, walls, woodwork and windows so they'll be shining clean in record time. There are even directions for cleaning such varied items as lamps and lampshades, hatbands and costume jewelry with soap and water.

We're anxious for you to have this booklet to help you with your spring cleaning, so let us hear from you.



Modern vacuum cleaners are designed for maximum cleaning efficiency, "picking up dirt rather than scattering it to settle later." Special vacuum attachments greatly reduce cleaning chores, and long handles prevent much stooping in cleaning process. (Photo courtesy Westinghouse.)

winter months, these blinds shouldn't present the cleaning problem they would if left uncared for. Dust them thoroughly with the brush attachment to your vacuum; then take them down and dip them in warm, sudsy water in the bathtub. Let blinds hang free while drying to prevent tapes from shrinking. If you use regular window shades instead of blinds, the vacuum attachment can be used on these, too, before sudsing them. After they have been dusted, spread the wasable shades. Scrub with suds on a cloth or brush—a small area at a time, overlapping strokes. Rinse with a clean damp cloth, taking care not to get the shade too wet. Wash one entire side before starting the other. Hang full length to dry.

In cleaning dresser drawers, be sure that you've gotten to the tiniest crevice with your vacuum tube. Then wipe them with a soapy cloth, rinsing with a damp clean cloth. Use plastic paper in lining your drawers. Or, if the inside of the drawers are smooth, paint them with gloss enamel, which will reduce danger of snagging fabrics on rough wood and is easy to clean.

Closet shelves should be cleaned in the same manner as dresser drawers.

Mattresses should be aired daily, turned and vacuumed or brushed once a week. If you want to sponge with soapy water to

remove soiled spots, set an electric fan nearby to dry it quickly. After washing your mattress pads in hot soapsuds and rinses, hang lengthwise over parallel lines. During drying, reverse its position and shake vigorously for extra fluffiness.

Feather Fluffing

Dusting coil bed springs is easy with vacuum attachments.

In cleaning featherpillows, rip open a piece of the dense outside ticking seam, and baste it together loosely with strong thread. This gives suds and dirt an exit, leaving the feathers intact and clean in the thinner inside covering. Wash one pillow at a time in machine, using several changes of clean, warm soapsuds and rinses. Dry in the shade, pounding smartly from time to time to fluff up feathers. A booklet offered by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation suggests this for lifeless, lumpy pillows: open pillow seam wide enough to insert crevice nozzle of vacuum cleaner. Adjust cleaner for blowing. Warm air will soon restore life and fluffiness to pillows.

(For cleaning other objects and removing stains, see "give-away" notice on this page.)

In all your cleaning, remember to use long-handled tools—they save many backaches. And remember to clean by taking dirt away, and not by scattering it to settle down again.

A Reader Requests

New And Easy Dessert Ideas
For Dinner And Party Menus

A request from one of our co-op ladies, Mrs. Lucy B. Hamilton, of Wadesboro, inspires the contents of these columns. Mrs. Hamilton, who is served by the Pee Dee Cooperative, writes us that her daily menus are sadly in need of new, easy dessert dishes. For Mrs. Hamilton and you other readers who like to please the family with surprise desserts, we offer the following recipes which sound "yum-yum" to us.

For an economical and nutritious cookie treat for lunch boxes, snacks, or to serve with ice cream or fruit salad desserts, try

HONEY COOKIES

2 cups sifted enriched flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/8 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/3 cup shortening
1/3 cup brown sugar
1 egg
1/3 cup honey
1/4 cup chopped nuts

Sift together flour, baking powder, soda and salt. Cream together shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add egg and beat well. Add honey and mix well. Add flour mixture and nuts to creamed mixture. Mix well. Shape into rolls and wrap in waxed paper. Chill until firm. Cut into slices 1/8 inch thick. Bake on greased baking sheets in moderately hot oven

(400° F.) 8 to 10 minutes. If desired decorate with melted chocolate and almond half. Makes about 5 dozen small cookies.

Though there's nothing new under the sun, there are endless new and delightful combinations of familiar things. And a wonderful combination of two dessert favorites — tapioca pudding and ice cream — has all the charm of the very new. Any ice cream flavor may be used. If the homemaker makes a double recipe of the pudding, she can serve tapioca cream at another meal with a different ice cream or perhaps a topping of fresh fruit or berries.

The basic sweet yeast dough from which the French Coffee Ring is fashioned is the starting point for many a tempting sweet bread. Just vary the filling, shaping or topping and another menu star is born.

FRENCH COFFEE RING

1 package yeast, compressed or dry
1/4 cup water (lukewarm for compressed yeast, warm for dry)
1/2 cup milk
1/4 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons shortening
2 1/2 cups sifted enriched flour (about)
1 egg

French Coffee Ring



1 teaspoon grated lemon rind (if desired)
Melted butter or margarine
Brown sugar
Cinnamon
Confectioners' sugar icing

Soften yeast in water. Scald milk. Add sugar, salt and shortening. Cook to lukewarm. Add 1 cup flour. Mix well. Add softened yeast, egg and lemon rind. Beat well. Add enough more flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead until smooth and satiny. Place in greased bowl, cover and let rise in warm place, until doubled (about 1 1/2 hours). When light, punch down. Let rest 10 minutes. Pat or roll out to a rectangular sheet about 1/2 inch thick, and three

times as long as it is wide. Brush with melted butter or margarine and spread with brown sugar and cinnamon. Roll up like jelly roll, sealing the ends. With scissors, cut through ring almost to center, in slices about 1-inch thick. Turn each slice slightly, lifting every other one to the center of the ring. Let rise until doubled. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) about 25 minutes. When cooked, frost with confectioners' sugar icing. Makes 1 French Coffee Ring.

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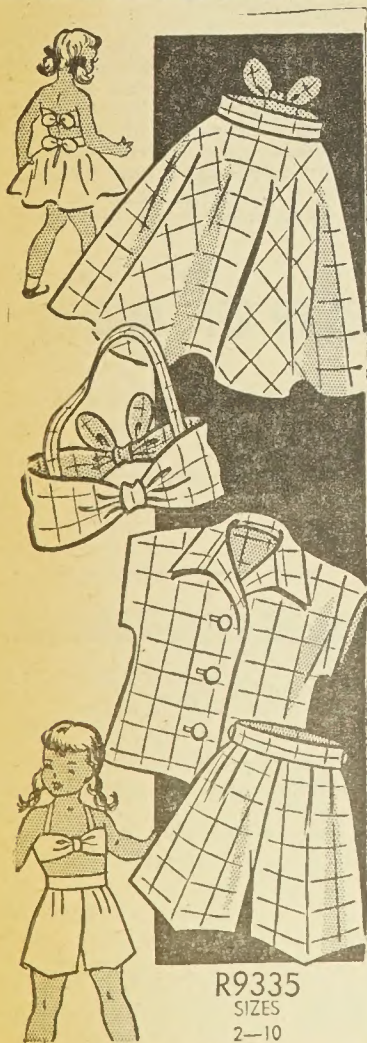
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Dealers' Inquiries Invited

Spring Sew-Easies

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Pattern Department, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C. Include with your order any suggestions you might have as to how these pages might be improved to better serve your needs.



SHE'LL BE CUTE, comfy and happy in this 4-way wonder wardrobe! Shirt, shorts, bra-top skirt look so sweet on your girl which-ever way she mixes them. Easy sewing construction is so simple. And that same lack of frills makes them easy ironing!

Pattern 9335: Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 entire ensemble, 3 3/4 yards, 35-inch material.



LOOK COOL, slim, smart all summer. It's so easy when you have an ensemble like this! Wear the dress for cool cooking, smart sunning! For dress-up or travel, add the piqued spencer. Make it in pastel checks or plaid.

Pattern 4845: Women's Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36 dress and bolero 5 3/4 yards, 35-inch; 3/4 yard contrast.



SEW ONE dress, have an entire wardrobe! This magic budget-saver is a sundress and has THREE smart charming accessories: collar, capelet and a bolero. And they make three different versions! Marvelous to pack in your vacation or week end bag!

Pattern 4613: Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 4 3/4 yards, 35-inch; 3/4-yard contrast.



MOST FLATTERING collar of all—it's the scalloped sleeves for flattery! Smooth lines take inches off your waist, hips—there's magic in the way this pattern is perfectly proportioned for shorter-waisted, fuller figures.

Pattern 9247: Half Sizes 14 1/2, 16 1/2, 18 1/2, 20 1/2, 22 1/2, 24 1/2. Size 16 1/2 takes 3 3/4 yds. 39-inch material.

VEPCO Gets Roanoke Rapids Site

(Continued from Page 5)

demonstrated by the fact that VEPCO had a license to build the Roanoke dam for 25 years before the current controversy arose, but had never considered the project feasible. When the government laid plans to develop the entire basin by building the series of dams, the VEPCO attitude changed.

The company encouraged the government to build Buggs Island. Then, when work was under way, entered another application for the Roanoke Rapids site. This action, which in effect would pour hundreds of thousands of dollars into the power company coffers annually, cut out the heart of the overall basin development plan as set up by Congress. Chapman exploded with indignation.

The Federal Power Commission, however, eventually sided with VEPCO, and issued a license for construction. The Interior Department challenged the decision and carried the issue to the courts. Eventually it wound up before the Supreme Court, which gave its ruling last month.

In its majority decision, the Court stressed the fact that it was not ruling on the merits of the case—that is, whether the government or a private company should build the dam; rather, that the FPC had been within its rights in granting the license to VEPCO.

The minority report, concurred in by Justices Douglas and Black and Chief Justice Vinson, minced no words in disagreeing with their colleagues. Written by Douglas, the minority report said in part:

"It seems almost too plain for argument that Congress was setting aside the Roanoke basin for 'federal development,' the several public works under the plan to be authorized as, if and when conditions warranted them and budgetary requirements permitted.

"When the Roanoke Rapids site is considered in relation to the publically built Buggs Island dam, then it can be seen that awarding the site to VEPCO is a raid on the public domain.

"Buggs Island increased and guarantees the dependable power production capacity at Roanoke Rapids—electrical energy valued at \$700,000 a year.

"That \$700,000 of value is created by the taxpayers of this country. Though it derives from the investment of Federal funds, it will now be appropriated by private power groups for their benefit.

"The master plan now becomes apparent: the Federal government will put up the auxiliary units—the unprofitable ones; and the private power interests will take the plums—the choice ones."

Rural electric cooperative leaders in North Carolina had championed Federal development of the Roanoke site. Their contention was that the heavy cost of controlling the river had already been taken care of with the Buggs Island dam, that Roanoke

Rapids would supply the cheap power.

Although the Supreme Court decision was of primary interest to co-ops in Eastern North Carolina, others throughout the state eyed it closely as a possible indication of a new trend toward complete power company monopolization of the electrical industry.

Many contestants in the 1952 State corn contest increased their yields by use of irrigation.

Prices received by farmers dropped an average of 9 per cent from August last year to mid-January, 1953. Record-large supplies and reduced foreign demand were the major factors responsible for the decline in agricultural prices, according to economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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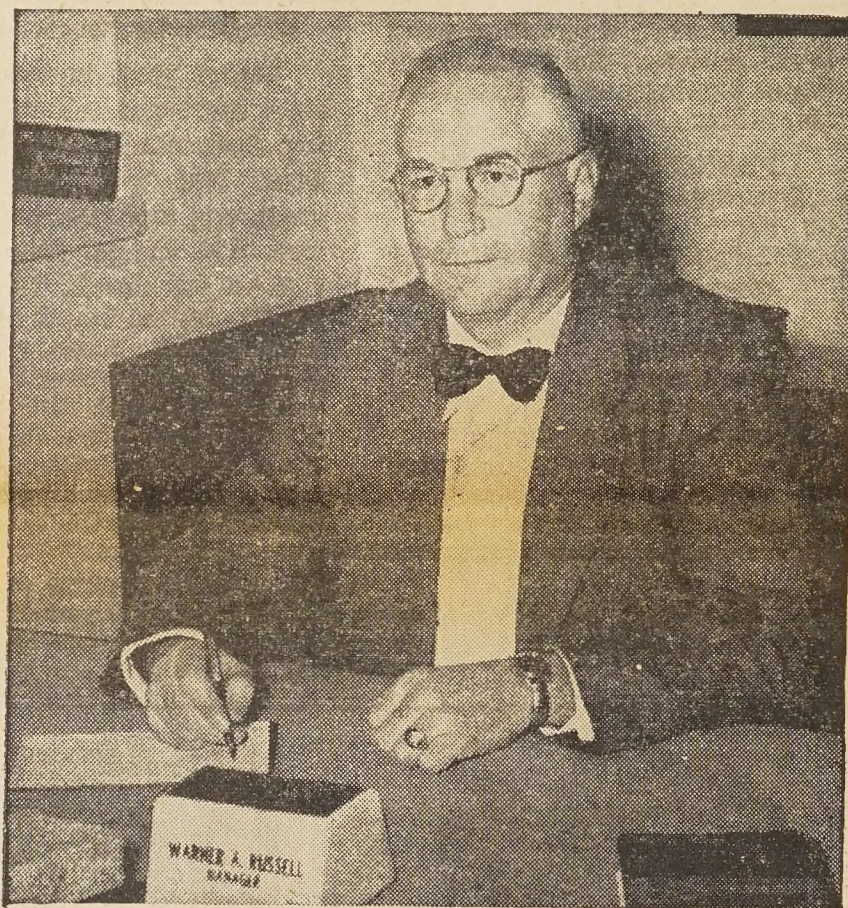
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Mr. Warner A. Russell, Manager, S. E. Iowa Co-operative Electric Association, Mount Pleasant, Iowa says: ➡

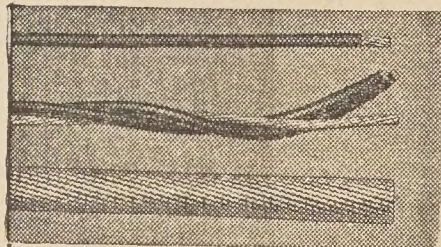
"We appreciate Kaiser Aluminum's splendid service and quality"

"WE SECURED the first Kaiser Aluminum ACSR used in Iowa," says Mr. Russell, "and we have always appreciated Kaiser Aluminum's splendid service and the excellent quality of their conductor.

"The ability of Kaiser Aluminum to meet

delivery schedules and their cooperation with engineering information has made it a pleasure to do business with them.

"Good service and ready availability at a favorable price has caused us to depend exclusively upon ACSR conductor."



In addition to long-accepted ACSR and all aluminum conductor, the following sizes of **Kaiser Aluminum Neoprene Conductor** are accepted by REA:

#6 Solid All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#4 Solid All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#2 Solid All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#4-7 Strand All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#2-7 Strand All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#1-7 Strand All-aluminum . . . 4/64" Neoprene Covering
#1-0-7 Strand All-aluminum . . . 4/64" Neoprene Covering
#3-0-19 Strand All-aluminum . . . 4/64" Neoprene Covering

Also, Kaiser Aluminum Neoprene covered **Triplex** self-supporting cable was the first conductor of its kind to meet the standards of REA!

Kaiser Aluminum can help you make better installations at lower cost

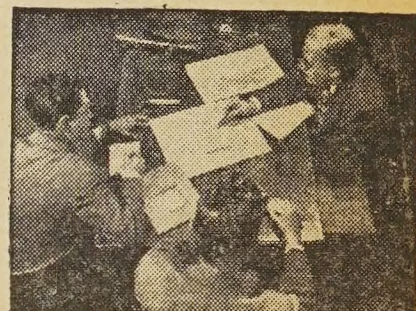
The complete Field, Engineering and Laboratory services of Kaiser Aluminum are available to you at no obligation when you specify Kaiser Aluminum conductor. Request free pamphlet giving complete engineering data on new Kaiser Aluminum covered conductor—both weatherproof line wire for secondary distribution lines and self-supporting Triplex cable for service drops.

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KAISER ALUMINUM ENGINEERING SERVICE offered to S. E. Iowa Co-op includes detailed studies of individual problems, sag-and-tension charts where required, meetings with crews, stringing assistance. Installations are closely observed to insure on-time delivery of conductor.



KAISER ALUMINUM LABORATORY is unsurpassed in the industry. Fully-staffed and fully-equipped, it continually makes research studies for customers, suggests ways to improve quality and cut costs. It's one big factor behind Kaiser Aluminum's reputation for consistent high quality.

Tax Bill Introduced

(Continued from Page 3)

ent we are at loss to understand what inspired his bill."

Other rural leaders pointed out that the sweeping Edney proposal completely ignored the very reasons for the existence of electric cooperatives. The bill would give the co-ops the same tax status as commercial companies which operate solely for profit. The commercial companies themselves conceded in the days prior to rural electrification that they could not operate rural lines at a profit.

It was only after exhausting all hope of service from these existing companies that farmers formed their own cooperatives. They built them on the assumption that by operating to render service rather than make a profit they could build a stable organization to provide themselves with electricity; and on the assumption that they were entitled to the same tax benefits enjoyed by others.

Officials of the state association of rural electric cooperatives noted that the Edney bill calls for a tax on "income." The Congress of the United States has affirmed time after time that cooperatives do not have taxable income, since they do not make a profit. No corporation in the country pays taxes on income as such; only net income or profit is taxable.

In the cooperative structure, any excess of income over expenditures must in some way be returned to the members.

The bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on Finance. The Tarheel Electric Membership Association has received assurances that hearings will be held.

House Kills Supplement

(Continued from Page 3)

every cent would be returned. This was a rebuttal to Taber's statement on effecting a cut in spending. Whitten also pointed out that the amount of delinquency in repayment of REA loans was less than two-tenths of one percent.

He added, "There is no reason, in my mind, to penalize the REA by reducing loan authorizations by \$15 millions to give the rural telephone program an increase of \$10 millions."

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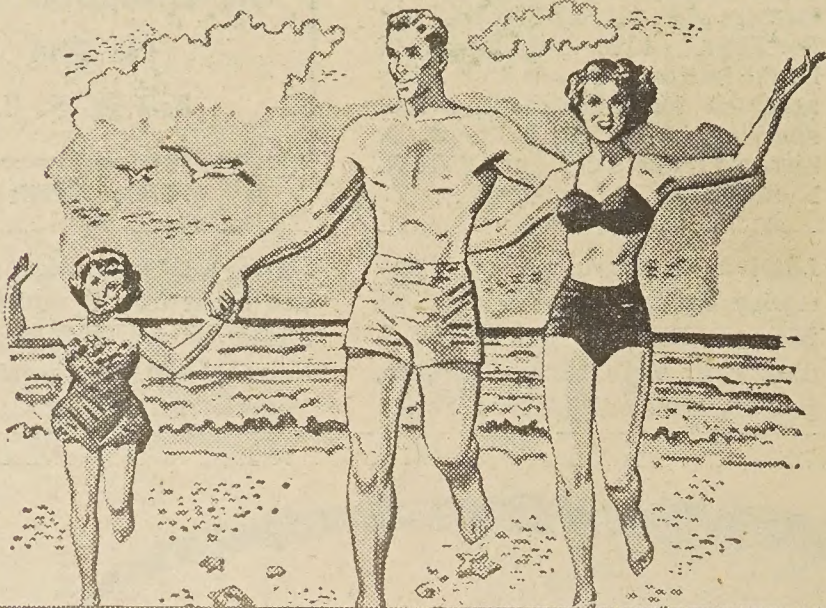
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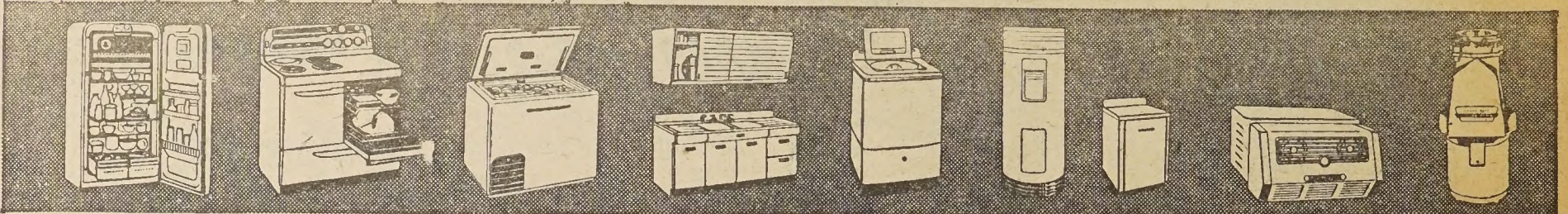
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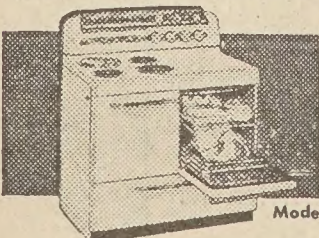
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